

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1860.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866.

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SIX ENGLISH SHIPS SUNK

Raids of the German Submarines on British Shipping is Fruitful of Dire Results to Their Enemies.

IN EAST TEUTONS HAVE MADE STRATEGIC MOVE TO CUT OFF IVANGOROD AND WARSAW IN SAME STROKE, THUS INSURING CAPTURE OF CITIES AND DEFENDERS—RUSSIANS OFFER DESPERATE RESISTANCE—ONE OF RUSSIA'S BEST MILITARY LEADERS DEAD—REPORT THAT ALLIES HAVE CAPTURED KRITHIA IS UNCONFIRMED—TURKS LOSE MANY MEN.

LITTLE NEWS FROM GALLIOLI.

Allies Have Inflicted Heavy Losses on Turks But Capture of Krithia Not Confirmed.

Athens, July 2.—No official confirmation has yet been received of the report that the Allies have captured Krithia, the chief Turkish defensive position on the Gallipoli peninsula, but it is known that the Allies won important heights, inflicting heavy losses on the Ottoman troops. The Turks losses in ten days near Krithia have exceeded twelve thousand. Several trenches were captured and the forts damaged by fire from the Allied fleet.

GERMANS DOWN ON NEGROES.

Crew of Submarine Kicked Them Back Into Water.

Cardiff, July 2.—Several members of the Armenian crew including Dr. J. S. Visor of Richmond, Va., were made prisoners by the U-38, the lifeboat in which they left the ship overturning. Dr. Visor and the other occupants swam to the submarine. The negro swimmers were kicked back into the water, while the whites were taken aboard.

ARMENIAN INCIDENT CLOSED.

The United States Has no Ground for Protest.

Washington, July 2.—There is a marked lessening of the tension in official quarters over the sinking of the Armenian. While declining to discuss the matter officials are disposed to accept the reports that Capt. Trickey resisted capture and this, together with the admission of the British government that the Armenian was an admiralty business leaves the United States without ground for protest. Officials are inclined to regard the incident as closed.

SUBMARINE AND AEROPLANE FIGHT.

Aircraft Drops Bombs on Underwater Machine.

Rome, July 2.—Aviator Rouillet of the French flying corps engaged in battle with an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic sea on Thursday. The aviator dropped four bombs, three of which struck the submarine, which, it is believed, was badly damaged.

GERMANS MAKE DARING MOVE.

Endeavor to Cut Off Two Russian Strongholds at Same Time.

Petrograd, July 2.—Von Mackenzon suddenly diverted his forces in a daring effort to cut off both Ivangorod and Warsaw. The Russians are fighting desperately in the region of Cholim to defeat the coup.

Crown Prince in Argonnes.

Paris, July 2.—Official statement shows that the German Crown Prince is continuing his efforts to pierce the French lines in the Argonnes. The fighting is described as most violent. The Germans have also assumed the offensive at Arras. The French claim that all attacks have been repulsed.

German Drive Checked.

Petrograd, July 2.—Russian military experts believe that the Austro-German drive in Galicia has been definitely checked. The abandonment of the German offensive is also expected, but hard fighting continues there. The Germans advanced so rapidly that they left their artillery supplies behind and this need is being felt.

Gen. Tokareff Killed.

Petrograd, July 2.—Gen. Tokareff, one of Russia's best known military leaders was recently killed leading a charge in Galicia.

Italians Fight Desperately.

Rome, July 2.—Desperate fighting is in progress around Gorizia on the Orizon river while the Italians are struggling to open the way to Trieste.

The Italians dominate the eastern heights but the Austrians are vigorously attacking and trying to dislodge them. These attacks have so far been repulsed. The Austrians are losing heavily.

Three Large Steamers Submerged.

London, July 2.—Continuing their disastrous raids against British commerce German submarines last night sent three more large vessels to the bottom. The first victim was the steamer Welbury of three thousand five hundred tons, from Mattanza to Liverpool with a cargo of sugar. Quickly following the report of the loss of the Welbury the news came that the Caucasian, forty-six hundred tons, and the Inglemoor, forty-three hundred tons, had met a like fate. All the crews were given time to take to the boats.

German Note Expected July 8th.

Washington, July 3.—The German reply to the last American note on the submarine warfare is expected July 8th or 9th. The Armenian incident will not complicate negotiations. Authoritative reports from Berlin state that the reply will be frankly conciliatory. It is intimated that Germany may insist on the discontinuance of the use of neutral flags by enemy ships. It is pointed out that the submarines have little time to visit and search ships owing to the danger to themselves. United States may make representations to Great Britain about the use of neutral flags.

WILL REWRITE REPLY.

German Answer to American Note Changed by Sinking of Armenian.

Berlin, July 3.—A high official told the International News Service today that the German reply to the American note will be delayed as the result of the sinking of the Armenian. The reply which had already been submitted to the emperor for approval will be rewritten.

Italians Capture Positions.

Rome, July 3.—Heavy losses are being inflicted on the Austrians in the Carnic Alps, northwest of Malborgeto, according to official statements from officials at the front. They declare the Austrian offense has broken down and the Italians are victorious in the engagement where large bodies of troops were used. A large number of Austrian positions and prisoners have been captured.

Germans Near Ivangorod.

Austrian Headquarters, July 3.—By rapid advances the Austro-Germans are now only thirty-three miles from the great Russian fortress of Ivangorod. The Russian resistance steadily grows weaker.

Crown Prince's Army Repulsed.

Paris, July 3.—Another repulse of the Crown Prince's army in the Argonnes is officially announced. Despite their heavy losses, however, the Germans maintain their attacks. The battle is still in progress.

Bank Puts up Handsome Signs.

The National Bank of South Carolina this morning placed two handsome signs on its walls just on each side of the doorway. The signs are of bronze. One gives the name of the institution and the time it was founded, while the other informs the passer-by that the bank belongs to the federal reserve system and has a capital stock of \$200,000 with surplus of \$150,000 and give date of erection.

REQUISITION IS WITHDRAWN.

PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR WILL NOT LET NEGRO BE BROUGHT BACK FOR TRIAL.

Fred Brown Recites Utterances of Governor Blease to Show That He Cannot Have Fair Trial if Returned to South Carolina on Charge of Murder.

Columbia, July 2.—Information has been received here today that Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania has withdrawn the requisition warrant issued by Former Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania for the return to this State of Joe Grant, alias Fred Brown, a negro who is wanted in Edgefield county for the alleged murder of J. L. Durst, a white man at Johnston, during April, 1906.

Extraordinary efforts have been made by consul for Grant to keep him from this State. Appeals on writs of habeas corpus were refused by the federal district court of Pennsylvania, the United States circuit court of appeals of the same State and the United States supreme court. Grant has been under arrest at Philadelphia since 1913. Attorney General Peeples and Gov. Manning this morning wired the executive authorities of Pennsylvania requesting a hearing before Gov. Brumbaugh.

Grant's contention is that he cannot get a fair trial in South Carolina and if he is brought back he will be lynched. In an effort to bolster his contentions he quotes public utterances of Former Governor Blease, recites incidents in the Frank case and the affray at Winnsboro last month in which the late Clyde Isenhower is alleged to have shot to death Jules Smith, a negro. George Bell Timmerman solicitor of the 11th Judicial Circuit will go to Pennsylvania to represent South Carolina, if a hearing is granted.

TO PREVENT HUERTA'S RETURN

UNITED STATES WILL BLOCK EFFORTS TO REACH MEXICO.

Will Watch Former Dictator so That Ex-dictator Cannot Again Bring Trouble to Southern Country.

Washington, July 2.—The United States is determined that Gen. Victoriano Huerta shall not reenter Mexico from American territory while he may constitute a factor for the disturbance of the political or military situation.

The means by which Huerta will be held has not been determined. He is now at liberty on bond and will be given a hearing July 12 when the department of justice will endeavor to press its charge of neutrality violation. Meanwhile department agents are keeping Huerta under surveillance and the military has been ordered to prevent his crossing the border.

Emphasis was laid in official quarters today on the possible rearrest of Huerta as a result of a formal request for extradition received yesterday from the Villa governor of the State of Chihuahua. Should the government fail to prove that Huerta is guilty of violating American neutrality, or decide to withdraw its charges, high officials pointed out, he could be arrested and held for 40 days without bail pending receipt of evidence from the Villa authorities.

Some talk was heard today about a possible deportation of Huerta to Spain. Assistant Attorney General Warren of the department of justice conferred with Secretary Wilson of the department of labor and Commissioner General Caminetti of the immigration bureau on the subject. None would discuss the case, but officials generally, however, doubted that any statute could be invoked to warrant deportation.

In the event Huerta finally is freed it is expected government agents and the military authorities will keep him under watch and prevent his return to Mexico.

MURDER IN FLORIDA.

Wealthy Lumberman Kills Two Women and Burns Bodies.

Clearwater, Fla., July 3.—J. J. Mendenhall, a wealthy lumberman and orange grower, while riding on the Tampa Road with Mrs. Elliott and her daughter, killed them both and burned their bodies in the automobile. The alarm was given by the chauffeur and Mendenhall was arrested.

The women's names are Mrs. Chas. Wellcott and Miss Andrews, of Tampa, Fla. It is reported that her mother threatened Mendenhall with prosecuting him under the white slave law unless he divorced his wife and married the girl.

SOUTH SUFFERED ALSO.

BELIGUM NOT ALONE IN FEELING EFFECTS OF CRUELTY.

Old Men, Women and Children Were the Victims of Brutality of Federal Officers and Soldiers in the War Between the States.

Editor Daily Item:

As we hear so much about the cruelty of the Germans in the world war, I think for the information of the younger generation, you should publish the enclosed letter from the New York Times. Men in all ages have been the same when hate and strife has taken the place of love and peace.

D. James Winn.

OUR OWN FRIGHTFULNESS IN WAR.

Not That It Was More or Less, But Recollections of It Should Temper What We Think of Other People.

(By Martha McCulloch-Williams.)

Hohokus N. Y., June 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

The future historian will have much to thank you for; in your columns he will find illumination as to the real conduct and meaning of the civil war. By this illumination he will understand that Sherman's so famous definition was meant to be taken in wholly a Pickwickian sense, and that Sheridan's boast, "The crow flying after me down the valley will have to carry his rations," was no more than a bit of harmless gasconade.

For has not Mr. George Haven Putnam authoritatively absolved both from any taint of real harshness? The march to the sea was no more than a combination of pleasure jaunt and missionary effort, designed to show the benighted inhabitants the exceeding beauties and virtues of "culchaw" as practiced and understood north of Mason and Dixon's line. Funny how like, except for the spelling, are "culchaw" and "kultur." I mean in effect upon those to whom they were administered.

At the risk of appearing grasping,

a glutton for information, I beg of Mr. Putnam to clarify for us additionally the sack and burning of Columbia, South Carolina's capital, and Gen. Butler's order, issued in New Orleans, that any woman manifesting disfavor for the invaders should be regarded and treated as a woman of the town! They are things that have puzzled me. Now I have a fresh puzzle, namely, where General Weyler, a volunteer aid on Sherman's staff, learned the art of war as he afterward practiced it in Cuba. In my blindness I had thought he was putting in practice the lessons of experience. This must be impossible, since Mrs. Mary Cadwalader Jones bears testimony, three months after the fact, that the people of Georgia had "nothing but starvation to complain of as a result of the march to the sea." Possibly this is a result of long-distance observation; I doubt if the lady followed backward the track of the army. But the Bryce report makes it plain that only through long-distance observation after the fact does one get at real truth.

Now, as to neither Sherman nor Sheridan have I any first-hand knowledge. But, on the strength of three years in a debatable land, the blue grass of Middle Tennessee, I have all this fifty years been laboring under the misconception that the civil war was something harsher than a kindergarten experiment in humanity by force of arms. Mr. Putnam states that he never knew an official called on to protect a Southern woman from private soldier. Neither did I; but I do know of a case where a young woman, well born and bred, unimpeachable in reputation and position, leaped at midnight from a second-story window into a snow bank and ran barefoot, in night clothes, a mile to escape a Federal Captain who had broken in the door of the house, swearing to her mother that he had come for "that big girl of her's, and meant to have her in spite of—!" This was within three miles of my father's plantation and four miles of Clarksville, Tenn., a fortified post. I withhold the name out of regard for descendants and kinfolk of the lady, but will give it and make oath to the facts privately for any doubter.

Mr. Putnam says further no outrage had official sanction. Again he lets light into my darkened understanding. Shortly after the fall of Fort Donelson put us under Federal domination there was issued from headquarters an order requiring every white person above 15 to appear before the nearest Provost Marshal and swear allegiance to the Federal Government, else be banished—sent

HIGH BIRTH RATE SHOWN.

LEE AND Horry LEAD INCREASE FOR MAY.

Deaths from Pellagra, Cancer, Pneumonia and Diseases of Circulation Head Mortality Lists, According to Reports.

Columbia, July 2.—The highest birth rate attained since the inception of the State bureau of vital statistics January 1 was returned by the local registrars during the month of May, the rate being 29.8 per 1,000 inhabitants for the entire State. The total number of births was 4,064, which is greater by 260 than the births in April. The annual death rate, based on the returns for May, is 16, the same as in April and the number of deaths was 2,185 or 67 more than in April.

Lee county had the highest birth rate with 52.3, followed closely by Horry county with 51.

The death certificates for April, which have been divided under the several diseases causing the deaths, shown on the whole an increase in deaths from pellagra, cancer, pneumonia and diseases of circulation. over the figures for three months preceding. The following number of deaths resulted in April from the diseases named: Tuberculosis, 192; pellagra, 92; typhoid fever, 17; cancer, 58; malaria, 16; pneumonia, 301; diseases of circulation, 236; diseases of the kidney, 142; whooping cough, 22; pleurisy, 6.

The following is a consolidated statement showing the distribution of deaths according to sex, color and age for the months of January, February and March:

Male white—1 to 10 years, 319; 10 to 30, 118; 30 to 60, 287; over 60, 316. Total, 1,040.

Female white—1 to 10 years, 265; 10 to 30 years, 152; 30 to 60, 283; over 60, 384. Total, 1,085.

Negro male—1 to 10 years, 559; 10 to 30, 321; 30 to 60, 417; over 60, 348. Total, 1,645.

Negro female—1 to 10 years, 446; 10 to 30, 375; 30 to 60, 470; over 60, 248. Total, 1,539.

through the lines with no more than the clothes they stood in. Now, being illumined, I understand that it was only the yearning of a benevolent government to save us from the errors of our ways. People submitted and took the oath—old men, women, young and old—wives, knowing that henceforth they could not lawfully succor husbands away fighting for the Confederacy; mothers of sons in gray, girls bound thereby to betray their sweethearts if in the heat of love they ventured within the lines.

A fanciful danger? Perhaps! Again experience says No. An old man and sonless, my husband's grandfather, living a mile outside the post, took the oath of allegiance, though his heart was with the South. He kept it, to his cost, as what follows proves. A fortnight after thus loyalizing himself he sat after supper toasting his feet at the fire, when a man in brown jeans came in, saying frightenedly that he was an escaped prisoner, a Confederate soldier, and hungry. Thereupon the old gentleman answered: "I cannot feed you because I have sworn not to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the government. But I never yet sent any man hungry from my door. There is food on the table—if you choose to eat, I cannot prevent it." The man sat down and ate, but not hungrily, and ran away after a few minutes only to come back with a file of soldiers in blue. He was a spy, sent out to test loyalty. At his orders the old man was seized, not permitted to put on his shoes or overcoat, but tied upon a bareback mule, taken to town, and thrust for the night into a stone-floored cell in the county jail, commandeered for a military prison, and kept there until morning without being permitted to communicate with his friends. His wife sought out the friends and the old man was released under heavy bond before noon. But the cold night had done its work; he never again saw a well day. Inside two months he was dead, a victim to his own kind heart and the kindness of a humane government.

Another old man—also a family connection—a minister, but rich, living some miles from Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, was seized by Federal soldiers, strapped to a board, and his feet held to the fire until they literally burned off, in the effort to make him tell where his money was hidden. His wife meanwhile was tied up by the thumbs until blood burst from them, and she happily fainted.

But why go on? I could fill a Sunday issue with frightfulness and not exhaust my memories. Flanking back

PIERPONT MORGAN SHOT.

GREAT BANKER THE VICTIM OF A CRANK.

He Was Shot at His Summer Home on Long Island—Two Bullets Took Effect But Wounds Not Serious—Crank Arrested.

New York, July 3.—J. Pierpont Morgan, of the great banking house, was shot at his summer home at Glen Cove, Long Island, early today by a crank who is believed to be a crank.

Mr. Morgan was shot twice but his wounds were not serious. The crank was arrested.

A signed statement made this afternoon by the man gave his name as F. of Ithaca, N. Y. He said he was a former professor of French at Cornell University.

"Sent by God."

Glen Cove, L. I., July 3.—John Pierpont Morgan, the head of the great financial house was shot in the side and leg by a crank at his country home this morning. His wounds are slight. The man, who speaks with a strong German accent, was overpowered by servants and is now in jail. He stated that Morgan was responsible for the continuance of the European war and he wanted to help his country. He has not yet been identified. He arrived at 9.30 and drove to the Morgan residence in a taxicab. When the butler told him that the financier could not be seen he drew a revolver and tried to force his way in. Attracted by the noise Mr. Morgan came into the hall and was shot twice before the servants could overpower his assailant. After the man had been subdued he declared he was American and had been sent by God to kill Morgan. He accused the financier of buying munitions for the Allies with which they fight Germany.

KILLED IN MOTOR WRECK.

Four Men Suffer Painful Bruises—Victim Succumbs From Shock at Hospital in Columbia.

Saluda, July 1.—In an accident this afternoon on the Augusta Northern railway when the gasoline motor car left the track J. C. Attaway was fatally injured. J. W. Chadwick painfully bruised and L. E. Wheeler, received slight injuries.

Mr. Attaway had his left leg mangled and torn open below the knee for about eight inches both of the bones being broken in several places besides other injuries about the head and body. He was brought to Saluda for medical attention and afterward carried to a Columbia hospital, where he died at 10 o'clock tonight. Death resulted from shock.

L. Albert, the only other person on the car, was uninjured.

The cause of the accident which happened about one mile from Saluda is not known. The car was running at a full rate of speed on level track and the brakes had been applied to stop and take on another passenger.

The crowd on the motor car had started to Ridge Spring to see a baseball game.

J. W. Chadwick, general manager of Augusta Northern, who was seriously hurt when the same car ran off the track about a year ago, was running the car.

to Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, let me say there is something approaching the sublime in her verdict, of "nothing worse than starvation." Starvation, of course, was no hardship for mere American women, children, and gray-beards, even though they were descendants of men who at Eutaw and the Cowpens, at King's Mountain and Yorktown, had done their best to win American independence. If they had been Belgians now—well, there wouldn't have been even the difference of two letters betwixt Sherman and German.

I am recalling things wholly without malice, but simply because the Pharisaism now rampant makes my gorge rise. In the matter of war and war-making no nation has the right to cast stones at any other. War is a madness; those who wage it are for the time being irresponsible. But when sanity returns it does not behoove them, with plain records of their ill-deeds before them, to adopt the holier-than-thou attitude toward anybody nor try to howl down and vilify those who, remembering truth, have the courage to speak it. I, for one, should forever hold my peace in regard to the piteous years of civil war, except for my inalienable disgust with those who would distort the truth of history to gild their own wrong doing.